# The Repatriation of ISIS Children

The UN estimates 28,000 foreign children from 60 countries are in Syrian Camps – 20,000 from Iraq

# 650 children have been repatriated to 17 countries...

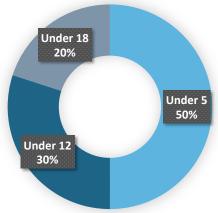
Thousands more remain in dire conditions

In 2019, nearly 400 children were killed as a result of malnutrition, exposure & poor camp conditions.

In July 2020, the UN recorded nearly 700 deaths since
December 2019

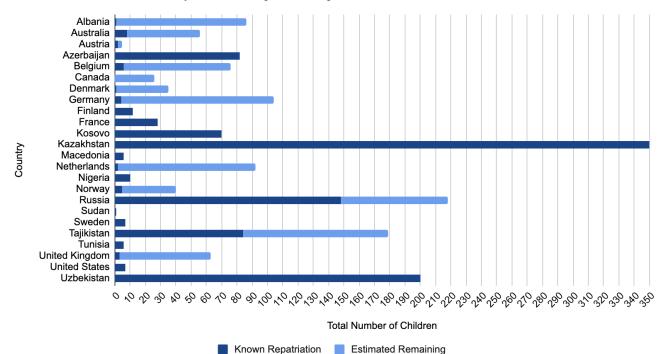


# Age of Children in Camps



66 new births recorded in Al Hol in July 2020

## Number of Children Repatriated By Country



# **Best Practices for Reintegration & Rehabilitation**

Society

### **Trauma Systems** Therapy provides a framework for:

- 1) Developing a multidisciplinary approach to address interrelated needs, across multiple domains of development
- 2) Reducing environmental stressors and signals of threat
- 3) Addressing a child's dysregulation and distorted cognition related to the self, to others &the world around him/her.

# **SOURCES OF THREAT UNDER** ISIS CONTROL

- Ongoing exposure to conflict/war Public executions
- Resource deprivation
- Violence in K-12 curriculum
- Communication of out-group threat
- Physical training for violence
- Parents as both protectors and sources of danger
- Parental loss and separation
- Parental fear and dysregulation

#### SOURCES OF THREAT IN REINTEGRATION CONTEXT

- Stigma and discrimination
- Negative messaging in media
- Disruptions to traditional education that result in learning difficulties and/or developmental delays
- Social skills deficits resulting in biased threat perception
- Exposure to non-sectarian curriculum
- Ideological or acculturative conflict
- Maternal mental health
- Financial and resource strain

#### SURVIVAL RESPONSES DRIVEN BY PHYSIOLOGICAL, **EMOTIONAL, AND COGNITIVE DYSREGULATION**

Mobilizing (submissive or overbright behavior)

Dominant (anger, hostility, aggression)

**Demobilizing** (freezing, numbing/masking, submission, lethargy)



# A 3 Phase Approach

Phase 1

 Identify and mitigate actual risk to child from either social environment or dangerous behavior (e.g., selfinjury or aggression)

Phase 2

 Identify patterns of threat signals and survival states; reduce incidences of perceived threat while building emotion regulation skills; begin to increase cognitive flexibility

Phase 3

 Re-assess needs across a variety of domains; process traumatic and/or confusing events; broaden rigid ideological perspectives; increase self-efficacy; plan for the future



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